Method for the Generation of Baryons

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Introduction

Although revolutionary, the spinless photon magnetometer; useful for both for the detection of radio waves and the detection of light for optical sensing; may be further improved via a new insight.

Abstract

The deceleration of electrons and photons using magnetic fields has been well-studied, but in all of the studies concerning the ability to slow these particles, it has been observed that electrons and photons re-assume their full velocity when a magnetic field is disengaged. Previous work by this author holds that about half of the potential energy of a photon lies in its angular moment and about half in its axis spin, which dictates its energy state or frequency.

After exposure to an extreme magnetic field, depending upon the polarity of the magnets, the energy level of a photon may be either elevated or diminished. Regardless of whether one increases or decreases the energy level of a photon using these fields, photons may be physically slowed by magnetic fields.

This author would posit that the restoration of the full velocity of a photon to its original speed is a consequence of some portion of spin velocity being translated into forward velocity upon the photon exiting the magnetic field. Provided that a powerful magnetic field is calibrated to cause slowed spin i.e. the south poles of the magnets are oriented toward the photons, a powerful magnetic field may therefore be coupled with the previously described barrier system for light waves which permits only a handful of photons from the crest of a wave to surpass the top of the barrier.

If such a magnetic field were either to be blocked or suspended at the precisely same physical point whereat a photon passes over such a barrier, its spin would be entirely negated prior to angular acceleration taking effect. This author predicts that the resultant particle would be a true *baryon*, a photon which travels more slowly than the speed of light even in the absence of a field effect to maintain this reduced velocity, provided that an atmospheric vacuum is present.

Conclusion

Baryons may have a variety of applications, the most interesting of which may be for use in magnetometers which, with this advancement, could be designed to be sufficiently sensitive to enable room-temperature neutrino detection over far shorter distances than LIGO. Given that LIGO requires 2 1/2 miles, this method

might make it possible to achieve the same radio surveillance in mechanisms small enough to fit on a desk. Multiple neutrino observatories in clusters would enable more precise signal source triangulation and better resiliency in the event that the purpose of the mechanisms is ever divined by an adversary.